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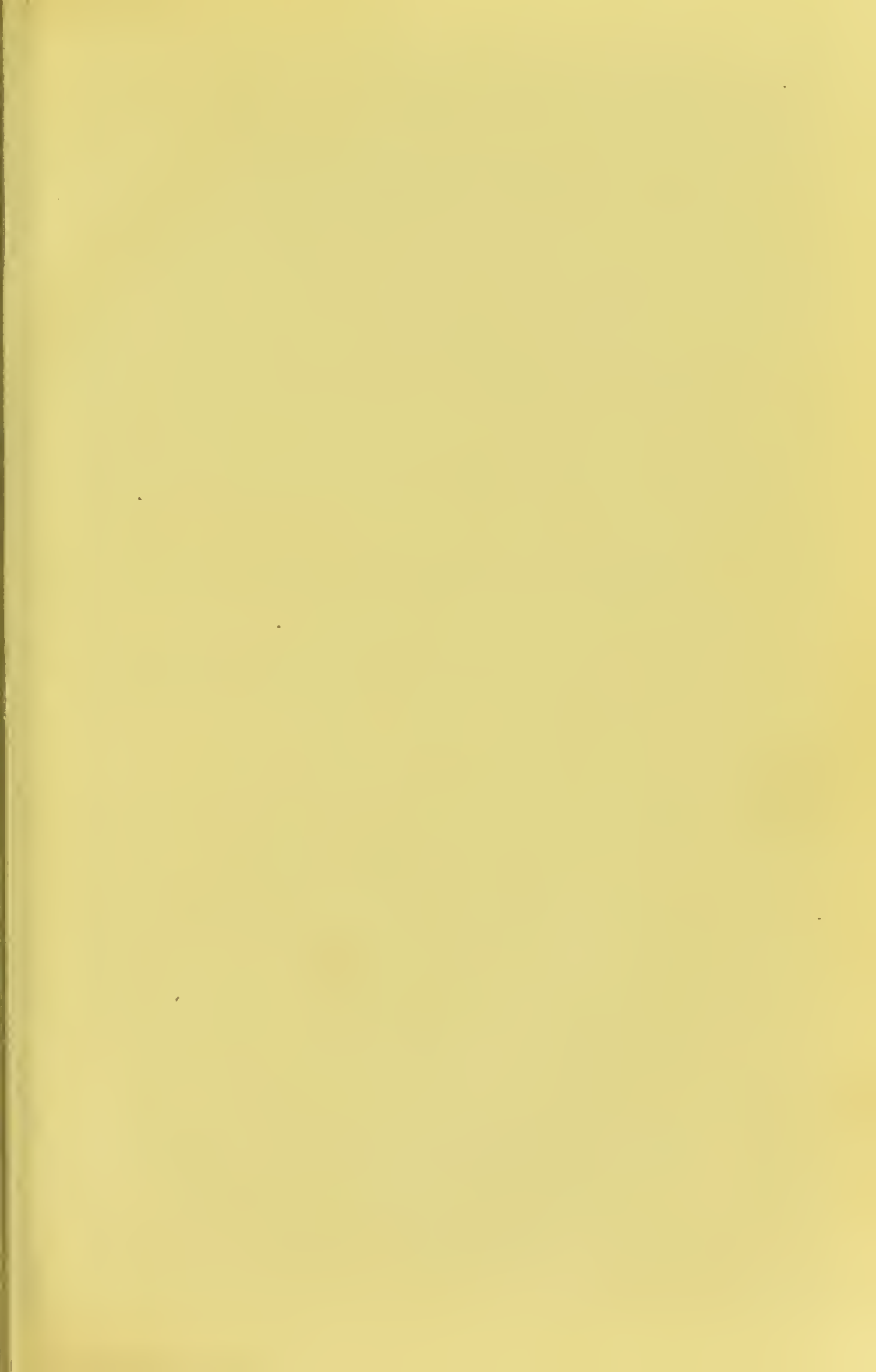
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THE CHURCH
OF
ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT,
WEST SMITHFIELD.
ITS FOUNDATION, PRESENT CONDITION,
AND
FUNERAL MONUMENTS.

BY
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ADLARD AND SON, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON.
1888.

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P R E F A C E.

THIS account of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great was written in Rahere's earlier foundation, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; has been printed within the precinct of the Augustinian Priory of St. Bartholomew, and is published for the benefit of the Restoration Fund of the Church, and in commemoration of the visit of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany to the church on July 5, 1888. The short historical account of the church and of its founder is drawn from original authorities. I have to thank Mr. E. A. Webb, the Honorary Secretary of the General Restoration Committee, and late Churchwarden, for help in deciphering the inscriptions of the monuments, many of which can only be read on very close examination. In this, as in everything else connected with the restoration of the church, Mr. Webb has been unsparing of time and of labour.

NORMAN MOORE.

THE COLLEGE,

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL;

July 5, 1888.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Situation of Parish	5	Walden Chapel	30
History of the Ground	5	Whittings' Monument	30
Founder of the Priory	7	Seudamore's Monument	31
Rahere's Vision	8	Anthony's Monument	32
Richard de Belmeis	9	Roycroft's Monument	33
Date of Foundation	10	Lady Chapel	34
Bells	11	Exterior of Apse	35
Hogarth's Baptism	12	Lowe's Monument	35
West end of Church	12	Master's Monument	36
General arrangement of Church	13	Taylor's Monument	38
Architectural Style	14	Rivers' Monument	39
Date of Architecture	15	Cooke's Monument	40
Clerestory	16	Mildmay Tomb	40
Perpendicular Work	16	Millett's Monument	42
Apse	17	Freshwater's Monument	43
Chamberlayne's Monument	19	Tulse Monument	44
John Whiting's Monument	21	Fielder Monument	44
Smalpace's Monument	23	Cloister	44
Kellond's Monument	25	Bishop Walden	45
Rahere's Tomb	26	Dr. Bartlot	45
Book of the Foundation	29	Dr. Caius	45
Bolton's Window	29	Salvetti	46
Altar	30	Pauckridge	46
Side Chapels	30		

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Great.

THE Parish of St. Bartholomew the Great lies on the east side of Smithfield, and covers the ground once occupied by the Priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield and its precinct. That it was once a monastic enclosure is suggested by the fact that no great thoroughfare runs through it, and that the outer ends of several of its passages are still closed by gates. It is without the City wall, which crossed the site of the new post-office building, but is within the liberties of the City, and in the Ward of Farringdon Without.

For more than half a century after the Norman conquest there were no buildings on this ground. Smithfield was a much larger open space than it is at present, and what is now the Parish of St. Bartholomew the Great was the eastern part of it.

The first building erected upon the area of the parish was the church, which remains to

this day, and which was gradually surrounded by Cloister, Infirmary, Chapter House, Refectory, Great Close, and Little Close, and all the other appurtenances of a monastic community. For four hundred years a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Austin occupied the parish.

After the dissolution of the monasteries the Priory was sold in 1546 by King Henry VIII to Sir Richard Rich, then Attorney-General, with the condition that the choir of the monastic church should be preserved for the use of the parish. The gardens and orchards were gradually built upon, and the buildings of the Canons pulled down for the sake of their materials, or to make way for new houses. Some of these were those of great people, such as Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth. In time fashion moved westward, the dwellings of the rich were partitioned among the poor, and thus the present dense population came to dwell in the parish.

The working people who now form the great part of the inhabitants of the parish, the grantees and rich citizens who dwelt here from the dissolution of the monasteries to the Restoration, and the Augustinian Canons who were the occupiers from the reign of Henry I to that of Henry VIII, all worshipped in the noble church

which has been fortunately preserved from its first erection in the reign of King Henry I to our own day.

Its founder, who lies buried in it, watched its walls rise from their foundations, and did not die till a great part of what now remains was complete.

The founder of this Priory was Rahere, a man whose kindness is felt to this day, and every day by the poor of London; for he was the founder also of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, which relieves about 150,000 poor sick people every year. In these far wealthier times, when it is not easy to obtain sufficient money to support the hospitals of London, surely it is true of Rahere that

“Such a man,
Might be a copy to these younger times,
Which, followed well, would demonstrate them now
But goers backward.”

His history is a wonderful example of the fruitfulness of a resolve to lead a new and useful life. He was an ecclesiastic, and filled the stall of Chamberlayne's Wood in St. Paul's Cathedral. Among the courtiers of King Henry I he was famous for his witty conversation, at the time when the character of the King's clerical associates was indicated by the fact that he

promoted Roger, afterwards Bishop of Sarum, because he had come across no man who could say Mass in less time. The loss of the heir to the throne in the White Ship wrought a great change in the King. Devotion became the fashion, and his associates were some of them turned to serious things in more than outward form. It was at this time, about A.D. 1120, that Rahere went a pilgrimage to Rome. While there he visited the malarious spot, some three miles outside the walls, shown then as now, as the site of the martyrdom of St. Paul; and did not forget to stop on the way at San Pietro in Montorio, the site of St. Peter's crucifixion.

Modern visitors wisely take quinine before visiting the place, but Rahere journeyed thither several centuries before the discovery of quinine, and was attacked by the malarial fever. He suffered much, recovered slowly, repented of his former life, determined to lead a new one, and made a vow to found a hospital for the poor on the outskirts of London. During his convalescence he had an extraordinary vision; a winged beast, with eight feet, carried him up on high and seemed about to drop him into a pit of unfathomable depth. He called aloud, when a noble form appeared to him and said, "I am Bartholomew, the Apostle of Jesus

Christ, that come to succour thee in thine anguish." The apostle, as he thought, ordered him to build a church in the suburbs of London, at Smithfield, and promised him the solemn blessing, "This spiritual house Almighty God shall inhabit and hallow it, and glorify it, and His eyes shall be open, and His ears intending, on this house night and day, that the asker in it shall receive, the seeker shall find, and the ringer or knocker shall enter." The vision disappeared, and when Rahere woke he discussed with himself whether it was a mere dream or a message from heaven. He decided that the direction he had received must not be neglected, and having entered the Order of the Canons Regular of St. Austin, returned to London intent upon the fulfilment of his first vow, to found a hospital, and his second, to build a church. He sought the help of Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, who had been his friend before his conversion. The Bishop was a powerful prelate, who had long served the King as a governor on the borders of Wales, and he obtained for Rahere a grant of some of the waste land in Smithfield. Here he built his Priory, and the following is the account of that event, which was preserved therein till the library was dispersed.

“The church was founded in the month of March, in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, in memory of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, the year from the incarnation of the same Lord, Our Saviour, 1123. The Holy Father, Pope Calixtus II, then holding and ruling the holy See of Rome; William, Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding in the Church of England, and Richard, being Bishop of London, who consecrated that place.” The year 1123 was, therefore, the beginning of the foundation, and in 1133 the King granted to the Priory a charter of privileges, which would seem to indicate that the building was complete. The greater part of what remains belongs to this period.

The church is entered from Smithfield, through a pointed arch of the Early English period, with dog-tooth ornaments and four gracefully moulded orders. Its pilasters, except one, have disappeared, but their circular capitals remain. Their bases are covered by the ground and by adjacent buildings. The doorway probably led into the monastic enclosure.

The path through this, after crossing a foot thoroughfare, leads into the churchyard; and on the south side may be seen the much-worn bases of some Early English pillars. These formed part of the nave, which once occupied

the present churchyard, and which was itself probably of the Early English style.

The doorway into the church passes through the base of a brick tower erected in 1628, and altered in the beginning of this century. It has battlements and a small bell turret on the top, and contains a peal of five bells bearing the following inscriptions ;

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| I. Sancte Bartholomeo. | Ora pro Nobis. |
| II. Sancta Katerina. | Ora pro Nobis. |
| III. Sancta Anna. | Ora pro Nobis. |
| IV. Sancte Johannes Baptiste. | Ora pro Nobis. |
| V. Sancte Petre. | Ora pro Nobis. |

All bear a foundry stamp, which is assigned to Thomas Bullesdon, who died about 1510. They are among the oldest in London, and belonged to the Augustinian Canons.

Within the tower, on the ground level, are the remains of quadruple Purbeck marble shafts, with foliated capitals and fragments of a stone vault of what appears to have been a Galilee porch in the aisle.

From this there is a beautiful vista down the south aisle ; but the best view of the church is obtained by walking a little to the left under the organ loft, and passing through the opening in the wooden screen placed west of the stalls.

In a recess once used as a porch and west

of this opening stands a plain octagonal font, interesting from the tradition that it is the one in which William Hogarth the painter was baptised on November 28, 1697. His father was a corrector for the press, and he himself, when he grew wealthy and famous did something, as every man should, to improve the district in which his childhood had been spent, and when St. Bartholomew's Hospital was rebuilt, adorned with two large paintings and four smaller ones the staircase of its great hall.

The west wall has attached to it a wooden table of benefactors of the parish; it probably marks the termination of the monastic choir, which here, as at Norwich, extended west of the central tower and transepts.

A large and tasteless window without any tracery except plain upright and transverse transoms occupies a great part of the western wall. Immediately adjoining it is one bay of the Norman triforium decorated with a billet moulding which differs from all the others in the church. They consist of half billets applied to a flat surface, while it has complete billets with a plain round cord running through them. In this bay there is on each side of the church a doorway, which perhaps led from the triforium on to the roodloft. Below and above

this door are string-courses. The upper story is occupied by one bay of a pointed clerestory of the Early English style, which was probably that of the nave. On the ground is a single Norman arch, through which on the north side a door leads up a flight of eleven steps into Cloth Fair, past a house given long ago to the Parish by Lady Saye and Sele.

The entrance beneath the organ leads at once into the ground space of the central tower, from which transepts once projected north and south; fragments of these still remain, and there is a beautiful drawing by Nash showing the south transept nearly complete and as it existed at the beginning of this century.

The church is best seen by going down the middle as far as the altar steps, then turning to the north at Rahere's tomb and walking round the ambulatory and aisle.

East of the organ screen the church consists of the arches of the central tower, succeeded by five bays, and terminated by an apse of five arches, with an aisle extending all round from the north transept to the west door. These parts are perfect. In addition, more or less ruinous fragments remain of the Lady Chapel east of the ambulatory, of both transepts, of chapels in the north and south aisle and adjoin-

ing, but outside the church, and of one side of the cloister. The internal length of the church is a little more than 130 feet, its breadth 57 feet.

The arches and piers on the ground, the whole triforium, and the vaulting of the aisles, are of the best period of the Norman style. The piers are circular, with short, solid, cushioned capitals. The arches of the triforium have zigzag and billet mouldings, and each includes four small arches on long pillars with a broad tympanum above them. The height of the tower arches demonstrates that the original clerestory was of the present elevation, while the absence of vaulting shafts on the walls shows that the roof was a wooden one, probably with a painted wooden ceiling, such as that of the nave of Peterborough Cathedral. The eastern and western tower arches, which are wider than the pointed north and south arches, are round and of noble proportions. The eastern has its original corbel table, with four pointed corbels, which contrast in their decisive outline and obvious structural propriety with the narrow feeble mouldings into which the corbels of the western arch have been cut by some architect of the fifteenth century. The north and south arches are narrower and

pointed, and rest upon long slender shafts, but all four have the same zigzag moulding above them, and must have been built at the same date. The inner walls of the tower above the arches terminate in a beautiful straight cornice with another zigzag moulding, and below this, in each angle, are two richly adorned arcade arches, and beside them lozenge-shaped panels filled with elaborate foliage carving in low relief.

The Norman pilasters and mouldings remain on the south side, but on the north, as in the western arch, the capitals have been cut so as to suit the taste of the period when the Perpendicular style was prevalent.

The tower is probably a few years later than the part of the church east of it.

A manuscript which belonged to the library of the Priory, and the original of which was composed by one of the Augustinian Canons in the reign of Henry II, relates that in the priorate of Rahere's successor, Thomas of St. Osyth, who presided from A.D. 1144 to A.D. 1174, the number of canons was increased from thirteen to thirty-five, with corresponding increase of buildings.

The eastern bays of the choir had been built under the eyes of Rahere, and in all probability

Thomas of St. Osyth carried on the work and saw the tower finished before he died.

The shouldered arches of the passage which once went round the clerestory are somewhat later still, and suggest that the building of the tower was succeeded by the completion of the clerestory. The present tracery of the clerestory windows east of the tower is modern. The one bay of the clerestory remaining west of the tower preserves what was probably the first tracery of the windows, two lights surmounted by an unadorned circle, an example of the tracery which later developed into the rich designs of the Decorated period.

The flat oak ceiling of the tower was put up in 1886, after the designs of Mr. Aston Webb, and has greatly improved the appearance of this part of the church.

The central tower itself was pulled down in 1628, when the present brick tower at the end of the south aisle was built.

Early in the fifteenth century the then Prior wished to convert the Norman architecture into the style of his day, and to give St. Bartholomew's the light mouldings, the great traceried spaces filled with stained glass, and the splendid roofing of the Perpendicular architecture. The corbels of the western tower arch are the

smallest of his changes. His greatest was the building of an eastern wall cutting off the apse from the church, thus making its east end square, instead of round. This wall was to be pierced by one grand east window. Fragments of the tracery of this window were found during the rebuilding of the apse, and are preserved in the Lady Chapel. The wall was built of the materials of the Norman apse, the whole upper part of which was pulled down. Many pieces of the Norman work still retaining some of its original colouring may now be seen arranged on shelves within the Lady Chapel. In 1865 part of this wall was removed, and an iron beam placed across the church to support the remainder, and the ground part of the apse completed.

The complete and beautiful modern apse, reproducing the precise size and the general architectural features of the apse destroyed when the square end was begun, is the work of Mr. Aston Webb, and all who can remember the church in its old disfigured state feel that Mr. Webb has with happy genius carried out a work of great difficulty, that he has added to the beauty of the existing ancient architecture by so harmonious an eastern termination, and that he has improved the church for the sacred

purposes for which it was built by this solemn and impressive apse.

It reproduces the features of the old work faithfully, while the later clerestory and the slender vaulting shafts carried through it show that no attempt has been made to make the modern work seem ancient. It is work of our own day harmonising with that of the twelfth century builders. Prior Rahere and Prior Thomas would have admired the curious and beautiful stilted arches, reproducing so exactly their design, as shown by the original last bay on each side. The central arch in the triforium is entirely composed of original Norman work of the apse.

Mr. Webb, in the broad arch which spans the chord of the apse, has preserved a long, slender shaft on each side, and with it the memory of the earnest desire of the canons of the fifteenth century to make their church as splendid as any in London.

The square end was held by Sir Richard Rich to be the eastern termination of the church, and after the restoration of the base of the apse in 1865 a fringe factory projected into the church at this point. The projecting part of the factory was purchased by the Rev. F. P. Phillips, the patron of the living, and the

apse was rebuilt at his charge in memory of the Rev. John Abbiss, his uncle, and for sixty-four years rector of the parish.

The oak stalls which stand under the tower were a further gift of the patron.

An old wooden table of benefactions stands against the north wall of the tower above the stalls. Beyond these, on the north wall below the corbel table of the tower arch, is the monument of Sir Robert Chamberlayne.

The knight is kneeling on a cushion under a curtained canopy which is supported by angels, and surmounted by a panel containing his arms above which is an interrupted pediment with his crest in the centre. He is in the partial armour of his time, and his costume, as well as his figure and his bearded face, are admirably executed.

The sculptor by turning the figure a little obliquely so that the knight, looking towards the interior of his recess, seems regardless of the outer world, and praying in the spirit of the injunction, "But thou when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door pray to thy Father which is in secret."

The inscription is difficult to read. It tells how Sir Robert Chamberlayne was son of the ancient family of Sherburn Castle in Oxford-

shire, derived from the Earls of Tankerville in Normandy, and that he was knighted by King James I. He had travelled much, and at last made a journey to the Holy Land, and the Sepulchre of the Lord, but perished between Tripoli and Cyprus at the age of thirty-five years, A.D. 1615. A friend, who does not tell his name, put up this monument to his memory.

Roberto Roberti filio Chamberlanio Jacobi Magni Britanniae
Fran-

ciae Hiberniae pij foelicis semper Augusti inaugurati-
one nobilissimi de Balneo Ordinis Militi Castelli de
Sherburn in agro Oxoniense Domino ab antiquissimis
Tankervillae in Normandia Comitibus longa majorum se-
rie demisso quanti cunque. Fortunae capaci, animo Mag-
no nato nec virtutibus minoribus, quas dum sibi suisque
fovet exteras nationes complurimas lustravit mo-
rum caldus Linguarumque. Terram postremo sanctam
et Sepulcrum Domini venerabundus adiit suumque (Heu
fata) quale aut ubi incomperto reperiit littore si qui-
dem solvens anno Virginis Partus MDCXV. Tripolim inter
Cuprumque (quantum conjici fas est) Fatorum hominum
inle-

mentia coelebs a suis procul periit.

Tam dulcis olim Contubernij memor tantoque dolori et desi-
derio impar, amico amicus merenti mœrens posuit.

Vixit Annos circiter xxxv

Cœlo tegitur qui non habet urnam.

The parentage of Sir Robert Chamberlayne is not told by his friend. He was knighted at King James I's coronation, July 25th, 1603,

and was probably a grandson of Sir Edward Chamberlayne, of Sherburn Castle, a gentleman of ancient descent, who served on land against the French under the Marquis of Dorset in 1512, and commanded a ship in the fleet of Lord Edmund Howard in the battle of Brest in 1513, and after these wars died peacefully at home. This monument is worthy of the descendant of so gallant a knight; and like many of its period, though without the expression of perfect rest which is seen in the best Gothic tombs, is yet full of devotional feeling, and free from the worldly pomp or tasteless ornament which so often spoil the monuments of the last century.

The pillars of the first arch beyond Chamberlayne's tomb are attached. The billet moulding is continued from this arch along the wall at the level of the abacus of the capital. Between this moulding and the base course of the triforium is an oval tablet of white marble with scroll-work border, supported by cherubs and surmounted by a coat of arms. It commemorates an important benefactor of the parish, and deserves to be given in full.

In the
South aisle
lyes all
that was mortal of

Mr. Jno. Whiting
of ye Tower of London.

He was a man of excellent life
sincere to his Friends
To ye Indigent charitable
To all Affable

He served with great reputation in ye office
of Her Majesty's Ordinanc, in ye reign of King Charles
the 2nd King James, King William and Queen Mary
and in ye 1st year of her present Majesty Queen Anne
Disengaged himself from all public business

The better to prepare
For his blessed change
He left this world ye 20th day of Octo^r.

Anno Domini 1704 Ætatis 64

In full assurance of a joyful
Resurrection

He Bequeathed for the Education of
20 Poor Children of this Parish

In which he was Borne 29 p. p^r.
ann. (after ye decease of his
Beloved Whife) for ever.

Also

Mary ye wife
of ye above said
Jno. Whiting, who
died Octo^r. ye 7th 1727
in ye 83rd yaer
of her
age.

Some of the preparations for the army which
fought under King William at the Boyne pro-
bably fell to Mr. Whiting's share. He died

about nine weeks after the victory of Blenheim, and perhaps felt before he resigned that he was unequal to the official labours of a new impending war.

It is for a new building of the schools he endowed that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany laid the foundation stone on July 5th, 1888, on the south side of the Lady Chapel.

On the south wall opposite Sir Robert Chamberlayne's is a curious monument of brown marble coloured black. It was erected by their children to Percival Smalpace and his wife in the year 1588. Their heads, in the style of Queen Elizabeth's reign, project from square compartments in the upper part.

During the reign of Queen Mary the Priory buildings had for a short time been occupied by the Dominicans, and Percival Smalpace had perhaps heard the exhortations of monks in black cloaks and white tunics from a seat just below the place whence he has for three hundred years seemed to stretch forward his head in impartial attention to every kind of sermon; to loyalty, as in the year just past, of Her Majesty's happy Jubilee; to treason sometimes, as on February 5th, 1645, when £1 12s. 4d. was collected for the army of the Parliament; to charity of all kinds, often; to forcible exposition; to dulness

and obscurity; to brevity; to prolixity; to words which had no effect; and to words which sent men away better than they came, and which may have continued to bear the plentiful harvest of good seed through several generations.

The inscription, after a quotation from the Latin Bible (Ecclesiasticus xiv, 12) and some other texts, states that Percivall Smalpace, Esquire, died September 2, 1568, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is buried hard by, and that Agnes his wife, and daughter of John Tewbold, Esquire, died September 3, 1588. They had two children, Michael and Thomas, by whom this monument was erected. Two English lines are curiously mixed with the Latin.

The whole inscription is a curious example of the taste of its time.

Vana salus omnis.

Memor esto quoniam mors non tardat et tes-	} Ecclesiastici cap. xiv.
tamentum	
inferorum quia demonstratum est tibi	
testamentum	} Ecclesiastici cap. xi
enim hujus mundi morte morietur	
omnia suo proveniunt tempore atque transeunt.	
Ante mortem ne laudes hominum quemquam	}
quoniam in filiis suis agnoscitur vir	

Pereivallus Smalpage armiger
obiit 2^o die Februarii Anno Dni.
1568 R. Elizabetha regnante
ejus quidem corpus juxta
hunc tumulum humatum
existit.

Agnes uxor ejus et filia
Johannis Tebowld armigeri obiit
tertio die Septembris A^o Dom.
1588 Elizabetha Regnante
ejus quidem corpus juxta
hunc tumulum humatum
existit.

Liberi inter eos Michael et Thomas
 Adhuc viventes qui in religiosa memoria
 Optimorum parentum suorum hoc
 Monumentum posuerunt
 Morienti cuncta quiescent
 Beati qui moriuntur in Domino.

Behowlde youreselves by us, sutchē once were we as you
 And you in thyme shal be even duste as we are nowē.

Suum cuique decus: posterritas rependet:

Qui sapis capis etiam istud religione vita constat: nichil
 Tibi ascribe Deo vero te totum prebe illi ex animo preces
 Concipi laudes grates huic fini homo natus est et bene
 Multo firmior fides quam reponit penitentia.

In the next space is a marble tablet with
 escutcheon above it to the memory of John
 Kellond, Esquire, who died in the parish July
 2, 1685, in nineteenth year of his age.

He was son of John Kellond, of Painsford in
 Devonshire, and his wife Bridget.

The phrases in which the simplicity and
 truthfulness of this youth are blended with the
 record of his paternal and maternal descent
 were perhaps the composition of the rector of
 the time.

M. S.

Hæc juxta marmora
 siti sunt cineres
 juvenis amabilis
 Johnnis Kellond Armigeri
 a lachrymis temperate parentes
 Flebunt interitum quem tegunt
 Marmor et cælum
 Nec Lampade vigitate pereuni
 Custodiant urnam quas coluit virtutes
 Candor et Innocentia

Filius Fuit olim dilectissimus
 Solatium fuit jam desiderium
 Johannis Kellond Armig: de Painsford
 in comitatu Devoniae et tristissimae Matris
 Bridgettæ, Johannis Fownes nuperde
 Whilley Armig: in eodem agro sororis
 Ex utraq familia illustri
 Proles non Ignobilis
 Jam juxta Reliquias Avunculi sui
 Thomæ Fownes de hac Parochia quondam Ar:
 Cui sanguine fuit Agnatus
 Hic vicino etiam cinere quiescit
 do

Obijt 2 die Julij
 Salutis } Anno 1685
 Ætatis suæ } 19^o

On the north side, after two more bays with circular piers, havingsquare bases, and cushioned capitals, two long steps cross the church, above which are the communion rails, and within them in the last bay before that which began the original apse is the tomb of the founder.

Upon it lies his effigy and over it is a vaulted canopy with tabernacle work of the fifteenth century. There are some panels of the same date on the base, and the present inscription was perhaps re-cut when these were placed in position, but the effigy is probably of Rahere's century. When, about twenty years ago, the tomb was opened, a sandal was found lying with the skele-

ton. The inscription has all the brevity of an early age :

Hic jacet Raherus primus canonicus et primus prior hujus ecclesiæ.

The effigy of the first Canon and first Prior is of wood, and represents him with shaven crown, in the black robe of an Augustinian canon, and a crowned angel at his feet holds a shield gules bearing two lions passant guardant with two crowns or in chief. At each side of him is a small kneeling figure of a monk reading from a book. The effigy has well-marked features and is certainly a portrait of Rahere, who built the church in which his bones still repose, and who was the originator of two great foundations, the Priory of St. Bartholomew, of which this church is the chief remaining part, and the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, which is flourishing and fulfils with tenfold force the purpose of its founder. The poor of London have for twenty-six generations owed help in sickness to Rahere. Hundreds of men in the profession of physic owe their knowledge to his foundation; and several of the discoveries of medical science may justly be considered part of the fruits of his good deed.

His generous heart would have liked to hear the passage at which the Latin Bibles of the

little kneeling monks are open : " For the Lord shall comfort Zion ; He will comfort all her waste places, and He will make her wilderness like Eden and her desert like the garden of the Lord. Joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody."

Smithfield was the wilderness which Rahere had cultivated, and in this church he had often preached.

A report of his preaching, taken from those who had heard him, says : " And in this wise he delivered his sermon, that now he stirred his audience to gladness so that all the people applauded him, and then again he urged them to sadness and sorrow for their sins so that all the people were compelled to sighing and weeping." " His life," says the same biography, " accorded to his speech, and his deed approved well his sermon."

The biography from which these passages are taken was written in Latin in the Priory in the reign of King Henry II and was translated into English in the reign of Richard II. A manuscript copy of that date, which was once part of the library of the Priory, is now in the British Museum. The English version has been printed with an introduction and notes, and is

sold, for the benefit of the Restoration Fund, in the vestry.*

The tabernacle work over the tomb and the panels beneath it belong to the Perpendicular period.

The figure of Rahere is certainly earlier, and whoever compares it with that of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, son of King Henry II, in Salisbury Cathedral, who died in 1226, will be convinced that Rahere's effigy is the work of an earlier period than that of Longespee. Rahere died September 20, 1143, and this effigy was probably placed upon his tomb by Thomas of St. Osyth, his successor, Prior of St. Bartholomew's till 1174.

In the bay of the triforium preceding Rahere's tomb, and on the opposite side of the church, is a projecting bay window of the Perpendicular style, with panels below the window, on the middle one of which is carved the rebus of Bolton, Prior from 1506 to 1532, a crossbow bolt passing through a wine tun.

He is mentioned by Ben Jonson,

“Prior Bolton with his bolt in tun,”

* ‘The Book of the Foundation of St. Bartholomew's Church, in London; sometime belonging to the Priory of the same in West Smithfield.’ Edited from the original manuscript by Norman Moore, M.D.

and his rebus is also to be seen in the spandrels of a doorway at the east end of the south aisle.

The window was probably built for the purpose of watching the founder's tomb, like the similar chamber opposite the shrine of St. Alban in St. Alban's Abbey.

The present wooden altar was the gift of Miss Overbury, sister-in-law of the late rector, the Rev. W. Panckridge, and the mosaic pavement on which it stands was the gift of the Rev. J. P. Phillips, the patron.

The north aisle contains three small side chapels of the Perpendicular period, and beyond them is the sacristy, which occupies the site of an ancient chapel. In the middle of the three side chapels are two marble tablets with carved borders.

The pillars at the entrance of the easternmost of these have bases at some distance from the ground. The space was probably filled by the tomb of Bishop Walden, since destroyed.

One is in memory of the parents of John Whiting, founder of the parish schools. Its inscription is :

Near this place lyeth buried the bodies of
John Whiting and Margaret his
wife who lived lovingly together
in holy wedlock in this parish 40

yeares and upward and dyed in peace.

The said Margaret dyed on Easter
day 1680 in the 61st yeare of her age and He
dyed the 16 day of July 1681 being 74 yeares
old haveing had issue 12 children John

Rebecca and Sarah onely surviving

Johannes in memoriam optinorum parentum
hoc monumentum posuit

She first deccased Hee for a little Tryd
To live without her, likd it not and dyd.

The other tablet is in memory of a relative
of the Sir Robert Chamberlayne whose tomb is
under the eastern tower arch.

Heare under lyeth buried the Bodye
of Elizabeth Seudamore wife of
Phillip Seudamore of Bornham
in the Countie of Bucks Esquier, she
dyed the 9th of July 1593 and had to her
former husband Henry Goddenham
Esquier Auditor of the Mynt by
whom she had issue Alice married to
Robert Chamberline of Sherborne
in the County of Oxon Esquier
Dorothy married to Thomas Piggott
of Dodershall in the County of Buck
Esquier Elizabeth married to William
Paulett of Winchester Esquier and
after Richard Fines Knight Lord
Say and Seale, the said Phillipp
Seudamore was afterwarde Knighted
and Travellinge beyond the seacs

died at Antwerp in the yeare 1611 and
lyeth buried there in S. Jaebbs Church.

The modern sacristy has no internal features of interest. Just beyond its door is a curious tablet with a coloured device upon it, three pillars crowned by a wreath of roses, and the following epitaph, written in the style of poetry called metaphysical, and much admired in the days when people thought with Lord Chancellor Hyde that Mr. Cowley had made a flight beyond all men.

Saered

To the memory of that worthy and lerned
Francis Anthony, Doctor in Physiek.

There needs no verse to Beautify thy praise
Or keepe in memory thy spotless name
Religion virtue and thy skil did raise
A threefold pillar to thy lasting Fame
Though poisenous envye ever sought to blame
Or hyde the fruits of thy intention
Yet shall they all commend that high desygne
Of purest gold to make a medicine
That feel thy helpe, by that thy rare invention

He dyed the 26th of May 1623 of his age 74
His loving sonne John Anthony doctor in physick
Left this remembrancee of his sorrow. He dyed
y^e 28th April 1655 being aged 70 years and was
buried nere this place and left behind him 1 sone
and 3 daughters.

Francis Anthony, here praised, lived in Bar-

tholomew Close, and the medicine made of “purest gold” was a nostrum called “Aurum Potabile.” When he began practice he was a Master of Arts of Cambridge, but had no degree in Medicine. The President and Censors of the College of Physicians sent for him, whereupon he “confessed that he had practised Physick in London for six months, and had cured twenty or more of divers diseases to whom he had given purging and vomiting Physick, to others a diaphoretic medicine prepared from gold and mercury as the cases required; but withall acknowledged he had no Licence to Practise. He was examined in the several parts of physick, and found very weak and ignorant; wherefore he was interdicted practice.”

The empiric's son, Dr. John Anthony, was a regular practitioner of medicine, and wrote some theological books.

The next monument is a marble tablet with pillars, and with six books carved as a base, erected by his son Samuel, to the memory of Thomas Roycroft, the printer of the Polyglot Bible.

Hic juxta situs est

M. S.

Thomas Roycroft Armiger

Linguis orientalibus Typographus Regius
 Placidissimis moribus et antiquâ Probitate ac Fide
 Memorandus

Quorum gratiâ optimi civis famâ jure merito adeptus est.
 Militæ Civicæ vice tribunis
 Nec minus apud exteros Notus
 Ob Libros elegantissimis suis Typis Editos
 Inter quos sanctissimum illud
 Bibliorum Polyglottorum
 Opus quam maximè eminet
 Obiit die 10 Augusti ann reparatæ sal MDCLXXVII
 Postquam LVI ætatis suæ annum implevisset
 Parenti Optime merito Samuel Roycroft
 Filius unicus, hoc monumentum pie posuit.

Samuel Roycroft in 1712 left some lottery tickets the produce of which is still annually distributed in alms by the rector and churchwardens of this parish.

Just beyond this tablet the plain round arched vaulting of the ambulatory ceases, and two loftier pointed arches, standing east and west, probably built early in the fifteenth century, mark the passage leading into the Lady Chapel. These arches were uncovered when the fringe factory was removed on the rebuilding of the apse in 1886.

The brick wall east of and between these arches is temporary, and has been built to protect the church from fire. A door in this wall at the top of a small flight of wooden

steps lead into the Lady Chapel. Here are arranged several interesting fragments of Norman work, some showing the original colour, a piece of a rafter of the roof of the Lady Chapel, also showing painting, and a great part of the Perpendicular tracery of the east window of the church.

In the north wall of the Lady Chapel part of its windows remain, and on the south, outside, the original buttresses are standing. Part of the unaltered crypt wall, with deeply splayed unglazed lights, and a portion of its vault, a single span of twenty-two feet of chalk, with stone ribs, exist, and will be further exposed to view as the works progress. It is worth while to go out through the Lady Chapel south door to look at the exterior of the apse, with its flintwork battlements and turrets. It was designed by Mr. Aston Webb, and is a creditable example of the Perpendicular style as used in the nineteenth century in England.

To return to the church. At the end of the south aisle in the ambulatory is a modern window, and near it are a few tiles of the original flooring. Close to the window on the north side is a marble tablet with a Latin inscription, telling that it was put up by Maria, wife of Anthony Lowe, Esquire, a barrister of the Inner

Temple. He died April 29th, 1641, after forty-four years of married life, was buried in this church, and left an only son, Arthur, and three daughters, Frances, Beatrice and Jane.

Hic jacet

Anthוניus Lowe Armiger : de interiori templo juris
consultus peritissimus ; vir : Antiquæ fidei et probitatis

Unicum reliquit filium : Arthurum, et tres filias
Franciscam, Beatricem, et Ianam : Placide in Domino
obdormivit

Vicesimo nono die Aprilis : Anno Domini 1641

Maria uxor ejus (qua eum conjunctissime vixerat
pene annos 44, quæque suos cineres cum ipsius misceri
admodum exoptab) Mœrens, Dolensque posuit.

In the south wall of the aisle is a handsome doorway, which has Prior Bolton's rebus, the bolt in tun carved in its spandrels, and was built by him. It leads into a schoolroom.

On the wall east of it is a tablet, which records the longest life of any in the church.

Near this place lies y^e Body
of James Master of East Longdon in y^e County
of Kent Esq. he married Joyee only daughter of
Christopher Tornor of Milton-Ernest in y^e
County of Bedford, one of y^e Barons of y^e Court of Ex-
chequer
in y^e reign of King Charles ye 2 by whom
he had 4 Sons & 10 Daughters. He departed this Life
Aug. 9th 1702 Aged 75.

He was y^e Son of Richard Master of East
Langdon Esq. by Ann his Wife Daughter of
S^r James Oxenden of Dean in y^e Parish of Wingham
in y^e County of Kent, by whom the said Rich^d Master
had twelve Sons and eight Daughters. She died Jan. 30th
1705

Aged 99 years and six months and lies interred in this
place.

He y^e said Richard Master,
was the Son of Sir Edward Master
of the same place K^t Governor of Dover Castle,
by Audery one of y^e Daughters and Coheirs of
Rob^t Streynsham of Ospring in y^e said County Esq.

Streynsham Master
the only surviving son of James Master Esq.
married Elizabeth only Daughter and Heir of
Richard Oxenden of Brook
in y^e Parish of Wingham in y^e County of Kent Esq.
and departed this Life June 22 1724 Aged 42 years
being married 4 Months, and lies there interred
Leaving no Issue.

The said Streynsham Master
Commanded several ships in y^e Royal Navy
and did in y^e Year 1718
particularly distinguish himself
in y^e Engagement against y^e Spaniards
on y^e Coast of Sicily ; by foreing
the Spanish Admiral in Chief
to surrender to him.

This aged Mrs. Master had indeed seen
changes and heard of great events in her time,
in politics and in letters. The whole quarrel

of King and Parliament was fought out after she was married. She remembered well the wintry day when the blood of the royal martyr was shed at Whitehall, and that fortunate summer day when his son was happily restored, and the terrible plague, and the great fire, and the hanging of Alderman Cornish in Cheapside, and the death of Queen Mary and of King William, and the accession of Queen Anne, and perhaps used to say to her grandchildren, "When I was a little girl good Queen Anne was on the throne, and now I have lived to see Queen Anne again in my old age." Shakespeare was a living author when Mrs. Master was a child, and she saw the rise of Milton, and of Dryden, and survived both. Her brother was one of the first Governors of Bombay and is buried there.

On the west side of Prior Bolton's door is a more modern tablet.

On the south side of the altar
are deposited the remains of
Williams Phillips Taylor,
of Worcester College, Oxford,
and Bath, Somerset, Esquire,
Who died Sep^r 10th 1829 Aged 22 years
He was the only son of George Taylor, Esquire
Lieut.-Colonel in his Majesty's service
and companion of
the most honorable order of the Bath,

And grandson of the late William Phillips, Esquire
Patron of this Church.

This monument was erected
by an affectionate mother to her only son.

A door in the aisle a little further west is the entrance to what was once a side chapel, but is now used as a furnace room. Above it is a small tablet commemorating the Reverend Owen Perrott Edwards, rector for more than forty years, who died April 20th, 1814.

On the east side of this door is a half-length figure under a canopy supported by pillars and adorned with a coat of arms. The figure holds a book in one hand, and in the other an hour-glass, emblematic of the swift running on of time.

The inscription carved in the month following the execution of Strafford, when party strife was fast ripening into civil war, seems to have been written by an opponent of the King, for *malignant*, says Dr. Johnson, "was a word used of the defenders of the Church and Monarchy, by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars."

Here lyeth $\frac{e}{y}$ Body of James Rivers Esq. (Sonne & Heir of John Rivers of of* Chafford in $\frac{e}{y}$ County of Kent Baron^t) who married Charity Dau^{tr} and Cohe^{rs} of S^t John Shurley, of Isfield in the County of Sussex, who died June $\frac{e}{y}$ 8th 1641

* *Sic.*

Within this hollow vault there rests $\frac{e}{y}$ frame
 Of that high soul wch. late inform'd $\frac{e}{y}$ same
 Torn from $\frac{e}{y}$ service of $\frac{e}{y}$ state in 's prime
 By a disease malignant as the time
 Who's life & death design'd no other end
 Than to serve God his country & his friend ;
 Who when ambition tyranny & pride
 Conquer'd the age, Conquer'd himself & died.

The great-grandfather of this gentleman and founder of his family was Lord Mayor in the fifteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Beyond the furnace-room door is another half-length figure under a canopy and holding a book.

The inscription illustrates the then prevailing taste for conceits in verse.

Hic inhumatum succubat, quantum terrestre viri
 Vere verandi, Edward Cooke Philosophi
 Approme docti nec non Medici spectatissimi
 Qui tertio Idus Augusti Anno Dom. 1652.
 Annoque ætatis 32, certa resurgendi spe
 (utinecesse) naturæ concessit

Unsluice yo^r briny floods, what! can yee keepe
 Yo^r eyes from teares & see the marble weepe
 Burst out for shame or if yee find noe vent
 For teares, yet stay, and see the stones relent.

Edward Cooke is unknown at the College of Physicians, and he was probably interested in physic rather than trained in the art.

The next tomb is that of Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Sir Walter was a rigid Puritan, and on his tomb there are no figures, but six shields arranged in a border testify to the illustrious alliances of his family. The arms on these shields are:—"Mildmay," "Mildmay and Walsingham," "Barrett and Mildmay," "Mildmay and Capel," (2) "Brouncker and Mildmay," "Leveson and Mildmay," "Mildmay and Sher-rington."

The marble panelling and gilded mouldings produce a gorgeous effect.

A tablet in the middle records the dates of his death and of his wife's. His own arms, with the motto "*Virtute non vi*," are arranged in a handsome square panel with pilasters, which forms the third story of the tomb, while an urn is the apex of the whole. The grandeur of the tomb was sufficient testimony to Mildmay's greatness in the State, and the Latin epitaph, after one brief text of Scripture,

Death is gain to us,

without any superfluous praise relates names, dates, and offices.

Here lies Walter Mildmay Knight and Maria his wife
He died on the last day of May 1589

She on the sixteenth of March 1576
They left two sons and three daughters
He founded Emmanuel College Cambridge
He died Chancellor & under Treasurer of the Exchequer
And a member of her majesty's Privy Council.

This monument, which formerly stood in the arch opposite Rahere's tomb, was moved to its present situation in 1865, and was restored, as is recorded upon it, by Henry Bingham Mildmay, Esq., in 1870.

It deserves mention that the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College made a handsome contribution to the restoration of the church, as that in which their founder was buried.

A little west of this altar tomb is a pointed arch, the doorway of the original sacristy of the church, and between the door and the tomb is a tablet with a quaint English inscription.

Captn John Millett Mariner 1660

Many a storm and tempest past
Here hee hath quiet anchor east
Desirous hither to resort
Because this Parish was the Port
Whence his wide soul set forth and where
His father's bones intrusted are.

The Turkey and the Indian trade ;
Advantage by his dangers made ;
Till a convenient fortune found,
His honesty and labours crown'd.

A just faire dealer he was knowne,
And his estate was all his owne
Of which hee had a heart to spare
To freindshipp and the poore a share.
And when to time his period fell
Left his kind wife and children well
Who least his vertues dye unknowne
Committ his memory to this stone.

Oblit anno ætatis 59 Anno domini 1660 Decembris 12º.

A little further west in the aisle is a door leading to the present vestry, a room built in the first bay of the south transept. Above the door is the monument of Eliza Freshwater. She is kneeling in a great ruff and well-dressed hair at a little altar. These figures of the Jacobean period, kneeling stiffly in the dress of their time, have much solemnity, and if their manner of devotion seems somewhat formal we may yet be sure that their prayers were not seldom heartfelt.

The inscription was as follows but is now illegible :

Here lyeth interred the body of
Elizabeth Freshwater, late
Wife of Thomas Freshwater of
Henbridge, in the County of Essex
Esquire ; eldest daughter of John
Orme of this Parish, Gentleman
and Mary his Wife. She died

the 16th day of May Anno Domini
 1617 being of the age of 26 years
 Mors properius, quali tinxisti tela veneno
 Ut sic trina uno vulnere præda cadat?
 Unam sæva feris; sed et uno hoc occidit ictu,
 Uxor dulcis, amans filia, chara soror.

There are two tablets, one on each side of the vestry door. The eastern bears the inscription:

Near this Monument
 Lieth the Body of
 HENRY TULSE Son of
 HENRY TULSE of Lym-
 ington in the County of
 Southampton Esq. who
 Departed this Life y^e 26th
 Day of Aug^t 1705 in the 25th
 Year of his age.

And the western door:

Near this Place
 Lyes the Body of
 M^{rs} MARGARET FIELDER
 who Dyed the 18th day of July 1739
 in the 57 year of her age.

The door under Mrs. Freshwater's monument leads up some stairs to the vestry, where one well-preserved Norman arch of the triforium of the south transept may be seen. The rest of the transept is occupied by a small churchyard, amid the mouldering tombs of which a fig-tree flourishes.

Beyond the door of the vestry staircase is the walled-up entrance of the cloister. Of the cloister itself there are some remains in a stable outside this door. Between these doorways is a tomb of the last century with a long laudatory inscription.

Such are the principal tombs that remain in this church. A few which are to be regretted have disappeared. In the north aisle there was a great brass to Roger Walden, Bishop of London, who was thought in his own time a great example of the changes of fortune. He had been Dean of York, and was made Archbishop of Canterbury by the Pope but was deprived by King Henry IV, who five years later allowed him to accept the Bishopric of London, to which he was installed on June 30th, 1405, but only lived till the middle of the winter of 1405-6.

Here, too, was the tomb of Dr. Richard Bartlot, the first Fellow admitted into the College of Physicians after its incorporation. Dr. Caius, the founder of Caius College, Cambridge, who lived in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, attended Dr. Bartlot's funeral, and says of him:—"This good and venerable man, very famous for his learning, great knowledge, and experience in physic, died in the eighty-seventh year of his age, at whose funeral the President

and College attended, it being the first time that the statute-book of the College, adorned with silver, was carried before the President. He was buried at St. Bartholomew the Great."

Here also lay the Tuscan ambassador, Amerigo Salvetti, who was buried in 1657 after a long life of diplomacy and repeated escapes from assassination.

How many more have been entombed in this ancient precinct, or have had requiem sung for them within the venerable walls of this church from the day when Rahere was buried in it in 1143 to the day in 1887 when it was filled to overflowing at the funeral service of the late rector by parishioners who mourned the loss of a friend with whom all were intimate, and to whom all owed kindness, were too long to tell.

This Guide, which began with the history of the founder, cannot more appropriately end than by commemorating his last departed successor in the rule of this church,—William Panckridge, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, the rector under whose auspices the fringe factory which overhung the altar was purchased and removed, the church re-roofed, the apse built, the forge projecting into the north transept purchased, the organ loft and organ erected, and many lesser improvements carried

out. These works, in which he received munificent help from the patron of the living and contributions from others to whom he communicated his zeal for the church, were but a small part of what he did as rector. He loved these ancient walls, and strove hard to preserve them, but cared yet more for the truth taught within them and most for them as part of that teaching. He gave all his strength and time to the improvement of his parishioners and of the poor of London.

“His life,” as the old Canon says of Rahere, “accorded to his speech, and his deed approved well his discourse.”

Work accomplished 1884-86 under the Rectorship of the
 Rev. W. PANCKRIDGE, M.A.

Mr. ASTON WEBB, *Architect.*

The Fringe Factory, occupying the Lady Chapel and the ground attached, was purchased by the Committee for £5850. The portion projecting into the Church was purchased by the Patron, the Rev. F. P. Phillips, for £650.

The East Wall, remaining of the Square east end (XV Century) with the XVIII Century round-headed windows, was removed, with the exception of the jambs of the Perpendicular east window (the only portion with any worked stone), which was retained as a record of the XV Century square termination. *A Sanctuary Arch* was turned above them.

An Apsidal End at the triforium and clerestory levels was inserted by the Patron for £1800 to the design of the Architect, Mr. Aston Webb, as a memorial to the Rev. J. Abbiss, the previous Rector, and uncle to the Patron. The mouldings of the central arch of the triforium arcade consist exclusively of original Norman work found in the XV Century east wall.

The main portion of the Church was re-roofed.

The Fringe Factory projecting over the *East end of the North Ambulatory and of the South Ambulatory*, as far as Prior Bolton's window, was also removed. Oak panelling was inserted in the ceiling of the south ambulatory.

A Pier on the South side of the Altar was examined and strengthened, and the wall above supported by an external buttress within the roof of the ambulatory.

The Fringe Factory Party Wall behind the altar was removed two feet eastwards. The piers and arches leading into the Lady Chapel were thereby exposed.

The remains of S. Windows in the north wall of the Lady Chapel were exposed; also the remains of the *Crypt* under the east end of the same.

A Door was substituted for the window at the west end of the south ambulatory.

An Organ Loft was erected at the west end to carry the *Organ* purchased for £300 from St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Choir Stalls were placed at the west end, at the expense of the Patron, as a memorial to his father and mother.

A New Oak Altar was given by Miss L. Overbury, sister of Rev. W. Panckridge.

Marble Altar Steps and Mosaic Floor were given by the Patron.

The Blacksmith's Forge (10, Cloth Fair), occupying a portion of the site of the north transept, was acquired, subject to an existing lease.



